Escorts floating dry dock at Bombay

1818. DR. (SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI:
SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of permanent location of Escorts Floating Dry Dock at Bombay has been deferred;

(b) whether the Escort Floating Dry Dock still continues to operate from Bombay;

(c) whether the officials of the Nhava Sheva Port have objected to the existence of Escorts Floating Dry Dock; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to remove the Escorts Floating Dry Dock from Bombay harbour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) There is no proposal of permanent location of Escorts Floating Dry Dock at Bombay under consideration of the Government. As such, question of deferring it does not arise.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It has been removed from Nhava Sheva Port Trust waters and presently anchored at Bombay Port Trust waters.

Yellowing of Taj Mahal

1819. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA:
SHRIMATI KRISHNA KAUL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to statement made by Director General of Archaeological Survey of India Dr. M. S. Nagaraya Rao made in the third week of December, 1986 according to which Taj Mahal had not actually yellowed, it was the protective acrylic coating which had been applied over the Taj some decades ago that had yellowed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Statement is based on the studies conducted by the scientists of the National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property which points out that one type of yellowing is due to change in the colour of the acrylic coating which was apparently applied in certain areas on experimental basis. In other areas, the Yellowing has been caused due to accumulation of dirt and palm grease left on the surface.

(c) This is considered to be a natural phenomenon not harmful to the marble. Further studies of the samples drawn from various other points are in progress. Stone of Taj has been found to be in fairly good condition and chemical cleaning of certain portions has given good results.

Encouragement to the Indian System of Medicine

1820. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to encourage Indian System of Medicine and to set up a Permanent research base to evolve standard formulations of Drugs and achieve excellence in selected areas of health care;

(b) whether Government also propose to encourage Ayurdea, Unani and Siddha systems of treatment in the country; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to provide special funds for the purpose and what are the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): a) and (b) The Government is committed to promote Ayurveda and Indian System of Medicine including Homoeopathy as part of health care delivery programme, ensuring that each system develops fully and according to its genius. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have set up separate Research Councils for Ayurveda/Siddha, Unani, Yoga/Naturopathy and Homoeopathy. The Central council for Indian Medicine and Central Council for Homoeopathy set up under Acts of Parliament regulate Standards of education and practice of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy respectively.

The National Institute of Ayurveda at Jaipur and National Institute of Homeopathy, Calcutta have been set up as centres of excellence for providing advanced education in Ayurveda and Homoeopathy. On similar lines, National Institute—one each in Unani and Naturopathy are being established at Bangalore and Pune respectively.

In order to ensure standarisation and quality control of drugs of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy systems of medicine, Pharmacopoeial Laboratories have been established in Ghaziabad one each for Homoeopathy and ISM Drug testing facilities and requirements are continuously being reviewed

Two formularies have been brought out in Ayurveda, one in Unani and one in Siddha. Four volumes of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia covering 492 drugs have also been brought out. Pharmacopoeial Standards in respect of 80 single drugs of Ayurveda have been finalised.

Pharmacopoeial Committees are functioning for Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy system of medicine.

(c) The allocation of funds for various systems of Indian Systems of Medicines during the 6th and 7th Five Years Plans is as under:

	6th Plan	7th Plan
Ayurveda . .	1272·00	2050·00
Unani . . .	671·54	1003·00
Siddha . . .	11·00	33·00
Homeopathy .	483·17	870·00
TOTAL: . .	2437·71	3956.00

Ban on Fresh Recruitments in Indian Airlines and Air India

1821. SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY:

PROF. C LAKSHMANNA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that orders have been issued baning fresh recruitments in the Indian Airlines and Air India;

(b) if so the effect it will have on the plans to expand the operations of these two airlines; and

(c) whether any other measures are being taken to economise the expenditure on these two airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) Keeping in view the dire need for economy, instructions have been issued to fill up vacancies only with the approval of the Ministry. These instructions will in no way affect the plans of the two airlines to expand their operations.

(c) The other important measures taken by the two airlines with a view to achieve economy in expenditure include reduction in overtime, telephone expenses, travel and other costs, constitution of Cost Control Committee, control on purchase of vehicles etc.

1822. [*Transferred to the 17th March*, 1987].